UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1195
26 November 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 16 and 22 November 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-36315 (E) 291199 291199

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Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 16-22 November 1999

1. In the northern region 16 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

At 1105 hours on 22 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1440 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 283 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0917 hours on 17 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 76 missions, 42 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 34 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Lasaf, Salman, Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Shatrah, Ukhaydir, Afak, Najaf, Amarah, Hashimiyah, Nukhayb and Nu'maniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1345 hours on 18 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 54 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 30 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Salman, Amarah, Basrah, Afak, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0840 hours on 19 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 74 missions, 36 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Salman, Lasaf, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Bathah, Artawi, Jalibah, Rumaythah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Basrah, Amarah, Razzazah Rahhaliyah

areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1050 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0950 hours on 20 November 1999 a remotely piloted aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. It overflew southern and south-eastern parts of the Salman area before leaving in the direction of Saudi Arabia at 1018 hours.

(e) At 1138 hours on 22 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 78 missions, 64 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Ushbayjah, Diwaniyah, Artawi, Qurnah, Amarah, Najaf, Nu'maniyah, Ukhaydir and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1550 hours, drove them off.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1196
24 November 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 23 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in connection with certain incidents that are purported to have taken place on 17 and 18 November 1999 on the Russian-Georgian frontier (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-36109 (E) 241199 241199

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Annex

Press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

The mass media, citing the Press Service of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, have already reported that on 17 November 1999 Russian helicopters, in the course of a military reconnaissance mission along a section of the highway leading from Itum-Kale to the State frontier with Georgia, in the area of the confluence of the Argun and Meshekhi rivers in Russian territory, discovered a rebel trans-shipment base. Not far from the base, the helicopters were fired on by an anti-aircraft battery and one helicopter was damaged.

As to the claim by the Georgian side that, during this operation, Russian helicopters ostensibly fired rounds into Georgian territory in the vicinity of the village of Shatili, Russian and Georgian military experts are currently conducting a joint investigation. We are also studying information from the Georgian side to the effect that on 18 November 1999 a Russian Su-25 warplane purportedly violated Georgian airspace. The outcome of the investigation will enable the appropriate conclusions to be drawn.

At the same time, attention has to be called to the fact that statements by Georgian officials on this subject, as well as the statement of 17 November 1999 issued by the Georgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, contain accusations against the Russian Federation that are unacceptable in relations between friendly States.

We firmly reject assertions by the Georgian side that the Russian Federation committed "aggression" or a "criminal act" against Georgia. The Russian Federation favours friendly inter-State relations with Georgia and appeals to Tbilisi to cooperate in the fight against terrorism in the Caucasus.

We declare with all certainty that the threat to Georgia comes not from the Russian Federation, as some Georgian politicians would have us believe, but from international terrorists, and in the fight against them we are ready to work in concert with Georgia.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1197
24 November 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE DATE OF AN ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. By a letter dated 19 November 1999 Judge Stephen Schwebel, the President of the International Court of Justice, pursuant to article 13, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the Court informed the Secretary-General of his resignation as a member of the Court effective 29 February 2000. Thus, a vacancy will occur on 29 February 2000.

2. Judge Schwebel was elected as a member of the Court from 15 January 1981 and was re-elected as from 6 February 1988 and from 6 February 1997. His current term of office would have expired on 5 February 2006. He was Vice-President of the Court from 1994 to 1997 and has been President of the Court since 6 February 1997. He was a member of two Chambers in the cases concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada/United States of America), 1981-1984, and Elettronica Sicula S.p.A., 1987-1989.

3. Article 14 of the Statute provides:

> "Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council."

Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute provides:

> "At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the States which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court."

4. In view of the fact that the date of the election is to be fixed by the Security Council, it is suggested that the Council might wish to consider this question at an early meeting and to take into account that the Secretary-General's communication must be dispatched within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy and at least three months before the date of the election. The Secretary-General expects to invite nominations for the vacancy by communications immediately after the Security Council has set the date of election.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1198
26 November 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing to provide additional information about the terrorist attack of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) on the members of the Ministry of the Interior of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia about which I advised you in my letter addressed to you on 22 November 1999 (S/1999/1193) and to inform you of a subsequent attack against which I lodge the strongest protest.

At about 3 a.m. on 21 November 1999, a group of KLA terrorists ambushed a police patrol of the Kursumlija station of the Prokuplje Department of the Ministry of the Interior, carrying out regular duty in the land security zone near the village of Prepolac. Reinforcements were dispatched to the patrol and, on the way back following the completion of the mission, a police vehicle ran into a landmine that the terrorists had planted on the Prepolac-Kursumlija road. In the explosion, police officers Novica Janicijevic and Zivorad Pantovic were killed, while police officers Milenko Strugar, Radisa Tanaskovic, Slavoljub Paunovic, Dejan Pesic, Sasa Sakovic and Milovan Nedeljkovic were gravely wounded. The investigation has established that the mines derived from the armaments of the army of the Republic of Albania.

A new attack was carried out between the villages of Konculj and Lucane, municipality of Bujanovac, at about 8 p.m. on 23 November 1999. KLA terrorists opened fire at a patrol vehicle with four police officers of the Vranje Department of the Ministry of the Interior. Officer Caslav Ivkovic, assistant police commander, and officer Zoran Stojiljkovic were wounded in the attack.

The terrorist attacks are glaring examples of the failure of the Kosovo Force and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement, their support for, assistance to and refusal to disarm Albanian terrorist separatists and the failure to ensure a secure environment. The countenance of the provocations is reminiscent of the tested NATO scenario that had led to the aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as it is obvious that the terrorists could not cross the hermetically sealed administrative border of the province unnoticed. The raids are designed to provoke a response by the army and police of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

in order to blame Yugoslavia for the violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). NATO carried out its aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without the approval of the Security Council and would continue it if possible under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in case the Yugoslav army and police intervene in Kosovo and Metohija.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1199
26 November 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, having completed the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Major General Vijay Kumar Jetley (India) as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL).

It is envisaged that Major General Jetley will take up his responsibilities during the first week of December. I wish to take this opportunity to place on record my deep appreciation to the outgoing Chief Military Observer, Brigadier General Subhash C. Joshi (India), for his dedication in carrying out his duties in Sierra Leone under extremely difficult circumstances.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-36297 (E) 261199

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1200
26 November 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have to honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 November 1999 (S/1999/1199) concerning your intention to appoint Major General Vijay Kumar Jetley (India) as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
President of the Security Council

99-36303 (E) 261199

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/636
S/1999/1201
29 November 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 77
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 24 November 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State, Government and Delegation of the Gulf of Guinea held in Libreville (Gabon) on 19 November 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this communiqué circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 77, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Denis DANGUE REWAKA
Ambassador and Permanent
Representative

99-36398 (E) 301199 301199

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Annex

Final communiqué of the Heads of State, Government and Delegation of the Gulf of Guinea

On the invitation of His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of Gabon, and at the proposal of His Excellency Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria,

Their Excellencies:

El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of Gabon,

Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of Equatorial Guinea,

Mr. Miguel Dos Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada, President of Sao Tome and Principe,

Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the Congo,

Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria,

Mr. Augustin Kontchou Kouomégni, Minister of State responsible for Foreign Affairs, representing His Excellency Mr. Paul Biya, President of Cameroon,

Mr. João Bernardo de Miranda, Minister for Foreign Affairs, representing His Excellency Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola,

Met in Libreville, Gabon, on 19 November 1999 to study ways and means of maintaining peace, security and stability in the Gulf of Guinea, establishing a climate of trust and understanding, coordinating and intensifying their cooperation and forestalling possible conflicts.

The Heads of State, Government and Delegation of the Gulf of Guinea countries:

Bearing in mind the provisions of the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and recalling the decision taken by the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU to declare the year 2000 as the Year of Peace, Security and Solidarity in Africa,

Convinced that dialogue and negotiation remain the best means of achieving lasting solutions to all disputes in conformity with the charters of the United Nations and OAU,

Determined to strengthen the friendship and fraternity among their peoples, to safeguard relations of good neighbourliness and to consolidate peace and cooperation among their States,

Aware of the need to establish a mechanism for dialogue and consultation capable of forestalling, managing and settling disputes relating to the economic and commercial exploitation of the natural wealth located within the territorial limits, and particularly in the exclusive economic zones (EEZ), of Member States,

Having considered the recommendations of the Preparatory Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs held in Libreville, Gabon, on 17 and 18 November 1999,

Have agreed to establish a consultation framework for cooperation among and the development of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea, as well as for the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts among them, to be known as the Commission of the Gulf of Guinea (CGG),

The organization and operation of the Commission shall be based inter alia on the following principal organs:

The Summit of Heads of State and Government;

The Councils of Ministers, particularly the Ministers responsible for:

Foreign affairs;

The economy;

Fishery resources;

Mines;

The environment.

The Heads of State, Government and Delegation of the Gulf of Guinea countries mandated their Ministers for Foreign Affairs to take all steps necessary to draw up the constitutional texts of the Commission in order to submit them for decision to the next Summit of Heads of State and Government, which will take place in Libreville in one year.

The Commission of the Gulf of Guinea is open to participation by other States in the region expressing the desire to participate.

The Heads of State further welcome the existence of agreements on the delimitation of maritime boundaries between certain member States, and encourage the inclusion of others, in order to put an end to actual or potential territorial disputes.

The Heads of State, Government and Delegation meeting in Libreville express their gratitude to His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo and to the Government and people of Gabon for the hospitality and friendship shown to them during their stay on Gabonese soil.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1202
30 November 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France and United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, and those adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the letter of 8 November 1999 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General (A/54/629), requesting the establishment of an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1999 (S/1999/908) and of 18 November 1999 (S/1999/1184),

Commending the valuable contributions of the Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) and the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and bilateral donors, in assisting the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police (HNP) force as an integral element of the consolidation of Haiti's system of justice, as well as by their efforts in developing national institutions,

Recognizing that the people and Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country, and that the Government of Haiti bears particular responsibility for the further strengthening and effective functioning of the HNP and the justice system,

1. Decides to continue MIPONUH in order to ensure a phased transition to an International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) by 15 March 2000;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to coordinate and expedite the transition from MIPONUH and MICIVIH to MICAH and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution by 1 March 2000;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1203
29 November 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(for the period from 10 June to 29 November 1999)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 10 June to 29 November 1999 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Security Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999, as well as of my mission of good offices pursuant to Security Council resolution 1250 (1999) of 29 June 1999.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the ceasefire and military status quo

2. During the period under review, the situation along the ceasefire lines remained essentially stable, although there were numerous minor but provocative incidents, particularly in the area of Nicosia, where the positions of the opposing forces are in close proximity. These incidents included the pointing and cocking of weapons, laser and searchlight illumination, the shouting of insults and stone-throwing. Military construction along the ceasefire lines continued on both sides, including minefield refurbishment and the construction of anti-tank ditches by the National Guard.

3. There were several violations by the National Guard in the area of Athienou. On 17 October, a military ceremony was held in Athienou in the buffer zone, attended by the Commander of the National Guard and 60 armed soldiers. This was protested by UNFICYP. At the beginning of November, UNFICYP noticed that a house in Athienou had been equipped with additional telephone lines and a very high frequency antenna. Inside the house, a military map and National Guard personnel in uniform could be seen, creating the appearance of a military command post. UNFICYP raised the matter with the National Guard and the activities at the house ceased. UNFICYP also found five machine gun trenches near Athienou, which have now been filled in.

4. The annual National Guard exercise, "Nikiforos", took place from 2 to 7 October 1999. The profile and duration of the exercise was reduced from previous years. With the exception of large convoys using highways that cross parts of the United Nations buffer zone, the exercise did not affect the military status quo along the ceasefire lines. During the traditional National Guard parade on 1 October, the TOR-M1 low to medium altitude surface-to-air missile system was publicly displayed for the first time. The annual Turkish Forces exercise "TOROS II" took place from 25 to 27 November; it too was on a smaller scale than in previous years.

5. UNFICYP continued to monitor the fenced area of Varosha. Some alterations of the status quo, including the construction and opening of a supermarket, the repositioning of a fence to increase the area used for public access to the beach and minor modifications to existing properties, were observed. The United Nations continues to hold the Government of Turkey is responsible for the maintenance of the status quo in Varosha.

6. Crossings of the eastern maritime security line by Greek Cypriots boats increased significantly during the summer holiday season, despite frequent public warnings by UNFICYP. These crossings are provocative vis-à-vis the Turkish Forces and on occasion caused them to fire warning shots.

7. During the period under review, more hunters penetrated deeper into the buffer zone and were more aggressive towards UNFICYP personnel than in previous years.

8. There were no significant developments concerning the matters addressed in paragraphs 3 to 9 of Security Council resolution 1251 (1999).

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

9. On-island contact between the two communities remained very limited owing to the restrictions imposed by Turkish Cypriot authorities. However, an international open house, organized by UNFICYP on United Nations Day, was attended by some 5,000 people, of whom more than 3,000 were Turkish Cypriots. On 12 November, a Turkish and a Greek television station organized and aired a debate attended by Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot politicians, business personalities and journalists at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

10. UNFICYP continued to promote civilian activities in the buffer zone, subject to operational and security requirements. New regulations related to farming at night and the burning of fields were introduced to increase safety. UNFICYP maintained close cooperation with both sides in order to resolve problems concerning water, electricity and sewage. In the mixed village of Pyla, UNFICYP continued to promote stability and the well-being of residents.

11. On 24 June 1999, 234 sick children and their caregivers visited the Apostolos Andreas Monastery on the Karpas Peninsula. Another group of 963 Greek Cypriots undertook the same pilgrimage on 15 August 1999. Two groups of Turkish Cypriots, numbering 137 and 829 persons, visited the memorial site in Kokkina on

26 June and 8 August 1999, respectively. UNFICYP facilitated all of these visits.

12. UNFICYP carried out its mandated humanitarian tasks in support of the 432 Greek Cypriots and 159 Maronites living in the northern part of the island and the 310 Turkish Cypriots in the southern part who have made themselves known to the Force. As in the past, UNFICYP helped to arrange the annual delivery of school books to the Greek Cypriot school in Rizokarpaso. This year the delivery was delayed because the Turkish Cypriot authorities objected to the books on political grounds. On 17 November, 68 out of 120 books were distributed to the school. Another unresolved problem is the Turkish Cypriot practice of preventing the burial of Greek Cypriot residents in the Karpas Peninsula whenever their bodies have been temporarily brought to the southern part of the island for post mortem examinations. UNFICYP continued to press the Turkish Cypriot authorities to allow Greek Cypriots from the Peninsula to be buried there regardless of where and by whom the post mortem examinations were conducted.

III. MISSING PERSONS

13. During the period under review, the third member of the Committee on Missing Persons continued his consultations on both sides in order to resume the Committee's activities. While these exchanges of views further clarified the respective positions of both sides, they did not resolve their differences. It is to be hoped that the two sides will assess the implications of this situation with due urgency and seriousness, with a view to overcoming the stalemate on this humanitarian issue.

IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

14. The United Nations Development Programme, through the United Nations Office for Project Services, continued to implement its programme aimed at confidence-building by encouraging both communities to work together in the preparation and implementation of projects in areas of mutual concern, notably public health, environment, sanitation, water, urban renovation, preservation of cultural heritage, natural resources and education.

V. MISSION OF GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

15. On 14 November 1999, in response to my invitation, both Mr. Glafcos Clerides and Mr. Rauf Denktash agreed to start proximity talks in New York on 3 December 1999 in order to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement. I shall keep the Security Council informed of developments.

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

16. As of November 1999, UNFICYP comprised 1,219 troops and 35 civilian police. The military personnel are from Argentina (411), Austria (237), Canada (2), Finland (9), Hungary (111), Slovenia (29), the Netherlands (100), Ireland (5) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (315). The Argentinean contingent includes eight soldiers from Bolivia (2), Brazil (2), Paraguay (1) and Uruguay (3). The civilian police are provided by Austria (20) and Ireland (15). UNFICYP currently has 234 civilian staff, of whom 37 were recruited internationally and 197 locally.

17. My Special Representative and Chief of Mission, Dame Ann Hercus, left at the end of September. Mr. James Holger has replaced her as Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission. I have appointed Mr. Alvaro de Soto as my Special Adviser on Cyprus. He will take up residence on the island in the spring of 2000 as my Special Representative. Major-General Evergisto de Vergara continued as Force Commander, but will relinquish this post on 15 December 1999. I plan to write to the Security Council shortly about his replacement.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

18. The General Assembly, by its resolution 53/231 of 8 June 1999, appropriated the amount of $45,630,927 gross for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. This amount includes the pledged voluntary contributions of one-third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $14,630,810, from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece.

19. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months as recommended in paragraph 22 below, the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount indicated above. Of that amount, some $12.25 million will be assessed on Member States.

20. As at 15 November 1999, unpaid assessments to the Special Account for UNFICYP from 16 June 1993 to 31 December 1999 amounted to $19.1 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $1.7 billion.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

21. During the past six months the situation along the ceasefire lines has remained stable. The prevention of incidents remains dependent entirely upon the discipline imposed upon the troops on both sides and upon their consistent cooperation with UNFICYP. This year's United Nations Day celebration was a timely reminder that direct contact between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots can positively influence the atmosphere.

22. Under the existing circumstances, the presence of UNFICYP on the island remains indispensable for the maintenance of the ceasefire between the two sides. Therefore, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of

the Force for a further period of 6 months, until 15 June 2000. I am consulting the parties on the matter and shall report to the Council as soon as the consultations have been completed.

23. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Dame Ann Hercus for her valuable contribution as my Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus and to Mr. James Holger who is currently the Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission. I also wish to pay tribute to the Force Commander, Major-General Evergisto de Vergara, and to the men and women serving in UNFICYP for the efficiency and dedication with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

توزيع قوة الأمم المتحدة لحفظ السلام في قبرص في كانون الأول/ديسمبر ١٩٩٩
1999年12月的联塞部队部署
UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF DECEMBER 1999
DEPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE DECEMBRE 1999
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА ДЕКАБРЬ 1999
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN DICIEMBRE DE 1999
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округа
Límite de distrito
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(for the period from 10 June to 29 November 1999)

Corrigendum

Page 4, paragraph 16: the fourth sentence should read

The civilian police are provided by Australia (20) and Ireland (15).

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